The People's Korea

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Complete Identity of Views Reached As President Kim Il Sung Pays Unofficial Visit to China

A complete identity of views was reached as President Kim Il Sung ended an unofficial trip to China.

The official Korean Central News Agency reported the DPRK leader was in the People's Republic of China from November 26 to 28 on the invitation of Mr. Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPC, who had visited the DPRK last June.

The visiting DPRK President was received by the Chinese party, Government and people with an unprecedented outpouring of warm welcome and hospitality.

The official news agency said, "Discussed at the talks were the problem of further developing the friendly relations between the two parties and two countries of Korea and China and international problems of common concern and a complete identity of views was reached on all problems discussed."

Though the detail is not available, the KCNA report implies that China expressed full support to DPRK's efforts to hold three-way talks and ease tensions on the Korean Peninsula and continue north-south dialogues.

Accompanying President Kim Il Sung were Ho Dam, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, and Hwang Jang Yop, Member, and Secretary, of the WPK Central Committee.

Wu Xingtong, spokesman of the Chinese Party's International Liaison Departmnet issued an almost identical statement in Beijing and told reporters that President Kim Il Sung was "warmly welcomed and received by the leaders of the Chinese party and Government and the Chinese people."

President Kim Il Sung met and had talks with Mr. Deng Xiaoping on Nov. 26 and General Secretary Hu Yaobang on November 26 and 27.

President Kim Il Sung held talks with Chinese leaders, including Mr. Deng Xiaoping and Mr. Hu Yaobang, on Nov. 26.

He also met with Chen Yun, and Peng Zhen, members of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee on Nov. 26.

During his stay, Mr. Deng Xiaoping and Mr. Hu Yaobang arranged a luncheon and a banquet in honor of President Kim Il Sung.

A special pageant of music and dance "Song of Chinese Revolution" was arranged on November 26 by the CPC Central Committee in honor of President Kim Il Sung.

Mr. Deng Yingchao, Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPC and Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Consultative Congress, sent flowers to Mr. President on Nov. 28 in welcome of his visit.

Mr. Deng Xiaoping visited the guest house and bid farewell to President Kim Il Sung on Nov. 28 on the close of his visit.

Mr. Hu Yaobang on the same day gave a farewell banquet on the successful conclusion of his visit.

Mutual visits between the leaders of the DPRK and China have been very frequent in recent years.

Mr. Deng Xiaoping and Mr. Hu Yaobang visited the DPRK unofficially from April 26 to 30 in 1982. It was made public when President Kim Il Sung paid an official visit to China from September 16 to 24 in the same year.

Party General Secretary, Hu Yaobang, said at a banquet in welcome of President Kim Il Sung's visit: "The leaders of our two parties, as between kith and kin, have frequently visited each other to discuss matters, exchange information and give mutual support."

In his banquet speech, the General Secretary said President Kim Il Sung's "brilliant revolutionary practice has made him the respected great leader of the Korean people."

Mr. Kim Jong Il, Secretary of the CC of the WPK paid an unofficial visit to China from June 2 to 12 in 1983.

Mr. Peng Zhen, Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPC and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC and Mr. Hu Qili, Member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee paid a visit from Sep. 7 to 15 to attend the celebrations marking the 35th birthday of the DPRK.

This year, Premier Kang Song San (from Aug. 8 to 10) and DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam (from Feb. 7 to 14) visited China.

Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang also paid an official goodwill visit to the DPRK from June 4 to 11, prior to President Kim Il Sung's tour of the Soviet Union and East European countries in May and June.

Taxi Driver Burns Himself to Death Demanding Trade Union Freedom

A south Korean taxi driver on November 30 burnt himself to death to demand workers' right to exsistence, reported a major south Korean newspaper.

The Dong-A Ilbo said that Pak Jong Man, 36, a taxi driver, committed suicide in self-immolation at the Mingyong Traffic Company in Unpyong district, Seoul, at about 11 A.M. in protest against the repression of labour union.

The incident was the first in 14 years since a worker named Chon Tae Il burnt himself to death to demand trade union freedom.

"I shall rather die than live in distress," cried Pak when he set fire on his body with gasoline, reported the daily.

He had been on a hunger sit-down strike in front of the gate of the company from the afternoon of November 29 together with his fellow drivers, demanding the reinstatement of the illegally dismissed secretary of the labour union and others and better treatment.

When the management side refused to meet their just demand and threatened that the participants in the hunger strike would be dismissed, Pak Jong Man set fire on his boy, with the same resentment as that of Chon Tae Il 14 years ago surging in his heart.

The incident caused a great stir in the south Korean society.

Chon Tae Il, a clothing worker of the Pyonghwa (Peace) Market in Seoul, burnt himself to death to protest the deceptive labor standards law before demonstrating workers calling for freedoms and the right to existence in November 1970.

Moscow Hints at Boycott Of Seoul Games

The Soviet Union has issued the strongest warning yet that it may boycott the 1988 Seoul Olympics, according to an AP report from Lausanne, Switzerland.

In a joint letter to president of the International Olympic Committee, the two Soviet IOC members said, "It was for lack of forethought that the (1988) Games were attributed to Seoul, although it was well known this decision would give rise to many problems."

"These problems have now arisen and the IOC must find solutions to them."

The letter to IOC president from Soviet IOC members was the strongest official warning so far that a boycott was likely.

There are many countries calling for transfer of venue of 1988 Seoul Olympics since it was awarded to Seoul.

Franco Carraro, Chairman of the Italian Lawyers Association and head of the Italian Olympic Committee, demanded to move the 1988 Games from Seoul to another place in order to defend the Olympiad and its spirit of friendship, according to the Yugoslav paper "Borba" dated October 10.

He believes, the paper said, under the prevailing situation, it is not proper to hold the 1988 Olympiad in Seoul. According to his estimation, Paris and Barcelona, Spain, are willing to host it.

Caslav Veljic, General Secretary of the Yugoslav Olympic Committee, said

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Rakwon Machine Plant Expanded on Modern Basis

The Rakwon Machine Plant, one of the nation's big machine producing centres, has been reconstructed and expanded on a modern basis.

Its workers completed the first-stage construction of the oxygen separator branch factory and are now stepping up its second-stage construction, upholding the militant task raised by the Workers' Party of Korea.

A new success has been registered by them every day in the production of oxygen separators, rotating sinker drills and large excavators.

The Rakwon Machine Plant is located near Sinuiju, a northwestern border city of Korea.

The plant has made rapid development under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il.

President Kim Il Sung clearly indicated the orientation to be followed by the plant and its ways giving it on-the-spot guidance on more than ten occasions and programmatic instructions hundreds of times from June 1952, a period of the Fatherland Liberation War, up to date.

Mr. Kim Jong Il paid his third visit to the plant on October 22 this year and acquainted himself in detail with the production walking round the production processes of the plant.

Saying that the workers of the plant had carried out any difficult tasks given by the party and the leader, he stressed that the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance displayed by the workers and technicians of the plant should be learned by all the factories in the country.

He indicated concrete tasks of the plant and ways for further improving the living standard of the workers.

The workers of the Rakwon Machine Plant, encouraged by the wise leadership and deep care of President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il, have manufactured a large number of excavator, sinker drills, cranes and other large machines required by all domains of the national economy, thereby greatly contributing to making the country rich and strong and accelerating the economic construction.

The plant now turns out modern ordered equipment and machines including hydraulic excavators, channel excavators, rotating sinker drills, tens of thousands of cubic metre centrifugal compressors, large nitrogen separators and oxygen separators.

In recent years, the plant has introduced 8,000 technical innovation proposals into production.

The number of shops and machines and equipment grew three times respectively, the area of the plant 14 times and the total industrial output value 13 times over about 30 years. In the same period the number of technicians and specialists increased 14 times, of which the number of engineers grew nearly 30 times.

Year-End Account Settlement And Income Distribution on Cooperative Farms

Year-end account settlement and income distribution is being held on cooperative farms in Korea which have brought about an unprecedented bumper crop this year, reported the Korean Central News Agency on November 20.

The Mangyongdae Cooperative Farm in Mangyongdae district, Pyongyang, shared out an average of 6.5 tons of grain and more than 5,900 won in cash per household.

The farm harvested 8.6 tons of rice and over 9.7 tons of maize per hectare on an average by doing well farming as required by the Juche method of farming this year.

The Chongsan Cooperative Farm in Kangso district, Nampo, this year brought about an average per hectare increase of 500 kilogrammes of rice and 1,200 kilogrammes of maize above last year. It also overfulfilled its plans for the production of vegetable, fruits and meat. As a result, more than 11.3 tons of grain and a large amount of money were shared out to every household on an average.

The Samsok Cooperative Farm in Samsok district, Pyongyang, carried out its state plan at 108.5 per cent in grain, 106 per cent in vegetable, 104 per cent in fruits, 101 per cent in meat and 103 per cent in eggs, which has resulted in an average per household share of 10.8 tons of grain and a lot of money.

The members of the Panmunjom Cooperative Farm in Panmun county, Kaesong, came in for share of 7.5 tons of grain and more than 2,500 won in cash per household on an average.

The fishermen of the Sinpo Fisheries Complex are making big hauls of fishes.

Results of Winter Fishing

Big successes are being recorded in winter fishing this year.

Winter fishing is decisive of the annual fish catch in Korea.

The nation's fisheries output in the five days till November 29 was 15,000 tons more than that in last year's like period.

The per boat fish catch showed a 50 per cent gain with the energetic promotion of the modernisation of the fish boats and their remodelling into all-purpose ones and the introduction of advanced fishing methods.

The fishermen are hurling themselves into mobile fishing operations, while carrying on effective fish detecting to suit the fast changing conditions.

The Wonsan, Hongwon and Samho fishery stations had hauled several thousand more tons of fish each than last year's same period as of November 29 in their winter fishing.

Before the winter fishing, the fishermen had fully prepared fishing boats and fishing tackle, well repaired and re-adjusted wharfs and unloading facilities. They had also readjusted the refrigerating factories and facilities, fish storages and processing establishments for their full-capacity operation.

Development of Agriculture in Korea (20)

Intensified Assistance to Countryside

(Continued from the previous issue)

On the principle of placing educational work and cadre training ahead of all other work, we set up an agricultural university in each province and an agricultural college in each county to train a great number of technicians and specialists for the countryside. And the farming people are made to study at the correspondence courses established in universities and colleges while working and the training of engineers and assistant engineers is also carried on widely by thoroughly establishing a habit of studying among them and by making them take technical qualifying examinations. Besides, schools are set up in the capital and localities to bring up agricultural management personnel systematically, and many schools for training skilled workers for rural mechanization and other different sectors are established and run in counties.

As seen above, in our country, the state rapidly developed the heavy industry serving agriculture, supplied the technical equipment it produced to the countryside at its expense, directly undertook capital construction and trained and sent technicians and specialists to the countryside, thereby strengthening at a rapid pace the material and technological foundations of agriculture.

In our country at present there are powerful irrigation facilities with a large number of reservoirs and pumping stations, and various technical means including tractors, which are in the service of agriculture. All these were built or made at state expense without any charge to the farmers.

All the technicians and specialists working in the cooperative farms were trained by the state. They now make up over 10 per cent of our rural labour force.

2) Labour Assistance to the Rural Areas

In order to develop agriculture not only material and technical assistance but also powerful labour assistance should be given to the countryside.

In our country farming is highly intensive and the mechanization of agriculture takes a long time on account of the peculiarity of our agricultural production.

Rice farming is main in our agriculture. In general, rice farming consumes more labour and is harder to mechanize than non-paddy farming. And our non-paddy farming, too, is difficult to mechanize for it is almost dependent on slope fields.

Under these circumstances, it is necessary for the rapid development of agricultural production to increase labour assistance to the rural areas.

In our country, the development of industry and agriculture at equal rapid pace causes constant labour strain, but a deep attention has been paid to providing enough labour power for the rural areas. In order to ease the strain on rural labour, a great number of senior middle school leavers were dispatched to our rural areas every year. And industry saved labour and non-productive structures were simplified to send a large number of hands to the rural areas.

Along with this, an all-people social labour assistance was given to the countryside when a great deal of labour was required in short periods. Unlike industry, farming is highly seasonal and requires timely performance of every process to reap a good harvest. Therefore, sometimes it needs concentrative investment of much labour in a short period of time. In our country it is now a beautiful social trait that the entire people turn out to assist the rural areas in busy farming seasons like the most labour-consuming rice-transplanting and harvesting seasons. Such helping hands alone amount to hundreds of thousands every year in our country.

Labour assistance to the rural areas is

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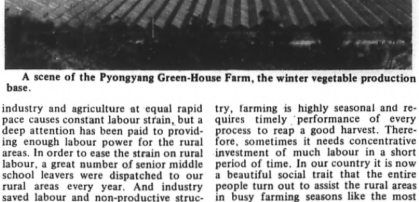


A scene of the Pyongyang Green-House Farm, the winter vegetable production base.

Korea Revisited After Eight Years (1)

By Oda Makoto, Japanese Writer

Oda Makoto, a Japanese writer, visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in September for the first time in eight years and stayed there about three weeks.

Our staff reporter interviewed him at his home. In the interview, he talked about transformations of the Republic and changes in the life of the Korean people.

The interview is carried by the P.K. in two installations:

Completely Transformed Mountains and Rivers and Big Change in People's Living

Q: You visited Korea for the first time in eight years.

A: A proverb goes that even the appearance of mountains and rivers change in ten years. People talk about that country in every possible way. So, I wanted to see with my own eyes how the Republic had changed in eight years. Especially, now there are active moves about the three-way talks proposed by the DPRK. In this sense, the time was ripe for my visit. So, I wanted to know how Korea was now and in what direction she was moving.

Q: How about the transformation of the DPRK?

A: Generally, I can say two things. One is the fact that Korea has become very rich. The other is Korea is now calmer. These two things are linked together, naturally.

I visited Pyongyang, and this time I went to Mt. Myohyang, Kaesong, Penmunjom, Mt. Paekdu and Hamhung where I had not been before.

In Pyongyang there was an increase in the numbers of department stores, shops and cultural amusement facilities, including libraries, skating rinks, restaurants and tea shops.

The cities looked much brighter. I think when I visited Korea before, she looked strained. This was because she was not so rich as it is now and its relations with south Korea were tense in military affairs.

I think that Korea has become extremely free now. People are less strained. When I asked people on the street before, many of them ran away from me. This time, they all spoke positively to me.

For example, when I talked to an old woman she spoke to me with a smile. Sometimes she replied in Japanese.

I went to tourist resorts. There were many tourists in groups. Asked if I could take a photograph of them, they gathered together and there was a harmonious atmosphere. When I joined in a drinking bout one day, they said, "Let's eat lunch together with us." The lunch was tasty.

When I went to Mt. Paekdu, I was spoken to by students of a marine college who were studying Japanese.

I think it is a very nice thing. In spite of various false propaganda about the DPRK, it is clear to everybody that the people's living has become more comfortable and easier.

Q: Some Japanese people say that things are nice only in Pyongyang but are miserable in the countryside.

A: There is a gap between cities and farm villages and a gap between the center and the countryside in any countries. But I think that the gap is shrinking gradually in the Republic.

People show nice places to guests. But this time I visited places where I had not been before. In a word, there was an increase in the number of nice place. In former days, only Pyongyang had well-equipped hospitals and a health centre. But now, Hamhung, Kaesong and a rural town on Mt. Paekdu have them. Tea shops are also found in all districts of Korea.

There is a gap between the centre and the countryside. But the difference is shrinking because people as a whole are getting richer. President Kim Il Sung once said that Korea would overcome the gap completely. Seeing these parts of Korea this time which I visited for the first time in eight years, I am convinced of what he said.

Complete Works of World Literature Now Available

Q: How about cultural life?

A: For example, the complete works of world literature started to be issued from this year. First, 100 volumes have been published. If you go to a library, you can see many people interested in literature, can't you? One of such taught me about it. The first volumes include "Iliad" of Homer. It seems that "Don Quixote," is also included. I felt that there were certainly more translations than before.

Mr. Oda Makoto

The number of visitors to pleasure resorts is growing rapidly.

This is what I was told on the street: This year, the Soviet movie "Anna Karenina" was telecast three times. Firstly, immediately after the first telecast, there was a rush of letters from viewers. – What was the matter? Why was such an immoral drama broadcast? But it was broadcast once again according to Mr. Kim Jong Il's instructions. Then, critical letters decreased. Critical letters from TV viewers ceased to arrive after the third telecast.

It is also said that the movies "Hero of No Return" and "Unknown Heroes" are the most popular now in the Republic. After seeing them I thought both were nice movies.

Women are spending money on fashion. I heared this from girls whom I met in restaurants and on the street. They said that women see monthly fashion magazines and rush to department stores. It seemed that everybody had a considerable wardrobe of clothes.

I bought a shirt of Korean make for 17 won ($1 is approximately 2 won.) It was fairly stylish. (At that time, Mr. Oda laid out a cross-striped cotton shirt which is now in fashion in Japan, too, and showed it to this reporter.)

I heard that it was Mr. Kim Jong Il who was promoting a turn for "liberalization" and a rich life. It is quite natural that his popularity should have risen. He has a profound knowledge of movies and other arts. Places of historical interest and museums also are naturally well kept, thanks to his guidance. I got an impression that this plays the role of a propelling force to develop the culture of that country.

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 2)

important not only for satisfactory farming but for increasing the influence of towns on the rural areas. When they come out to assist the countryside our factory and office workers, youth and students, working together with farmers, exert their influence upon them in all fields of ideology, technique and culture and disseminate mechanical technology of industry and advanced culture.

3) Financial Assistance to the Countryside

Financial assistance to the countryside is of great significance in strengthening the material and technological foundations of agriculture and improving the farmers' material and cultural life.

In giving financial assistance to the countryside we paid deep attention to furnishing funds properly.

In our country the Peasant Bank was established already in the period of democratic revolution. It was a cooperative credit organ with capital stock held by the state and the peasants. By giving loans to the peasants at low interest, it greatly contributed to the proper farming of the peasants.

Since then our country has continuously developed financial operations in the countryside to meet the new requirements of the development of the revolution. Today in our country the state directly undertakes all the rural capital construction. Therefore, there is no need to finance the rural capital construction. But the rapid increase in agricultural production gives rise to the need of funds for ensuring the present farming. The state provides loans for this, thus giving farmers financial assistance.

In our country the state bears the burden of building modern houses for the farmers.

Building modern rural houses is an important undertaking to remove the centuries-old shanties in the countryside and ensure a cultured life to the farmers.

In order to solve the problem of the farmers' housing we organized rural construction corps, firmly built up local building-materials factories such as brick, roof-tile and slaked lime factories and constructed modern rural houses extensively.

During the last 17 years alone since the publication of the *Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country* by the great leader the state has constructed and provided to the farmers free of charge cosy and comfortable modern houses for over 957,000 households which include not a small number of two-storied modern houses equipped with various sanitary and cultural facilities.

As the state constructed many modern rural houses, public service facilities and cultural and welfare facilities to improve the farmers' living like this, our countryside of today is converted into a cultured one better to live in, eradicating the past backwardness quickly.

Most important in strengthening the economic foundations of the cooperative farms and improving the farmers' livelihood was the complete abolition of the system of agricultural tax in kind.

The system of agricultural tax in kind was one of the tax systems by which the peasants delivered 25 per cent of their crop harvests to the state; it was introduced to improve the farmers' life and meet the demand of factory and office workers for food.

President Kim Il Sung advanced a great programme on abolishing all kinds of taxes at the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in 1961 and saw to it that the agricultural tax in kind was abolished first of all. Thus, in our countryside the agricultural tax in kind was completely abolished in 1966. As a result of it the farmers came to enjoy great benefits from the state every year. Thus, the Korean farmers were freed from taxes for the first time in history.

Besides, our country raises the prices of purchasing agricultural products and reduces various rents to bestow a huge state benefit to the farmers.

In addition, the state provides conditions for the farmers to have winter holidays at its expense and supplies students and children with clothes according to seasons; and it supplied freely winter clothes to the farmers.

Immeasurable, indeed, is the assistance of the state given to the countryside to strengthen the material and technological foundations of agriculture and rapidly improve the peasants' livelihood from the first days of building a new society up to this day.

There is undoubtedly no country as ours in the world that directs such huge funds to the development of agriculture while accelerating revolution and construction and enforcing lots of communist policies such as giving free education to students making up more than half of the population and free medical treatment to all people in the tense situation in which it stands face to face with US.

That our country has eradicated the centuries-old backwardness of the countryside and achieved a rapid growth of agricultural production in a historically short span of time is a valuable fruition of the leadership of the working class over the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture and the support of the towns to the countryside, which were given in spite of all difficulties from the first days after liberation.

Our people are now waging a vigorous struggle to hit the target of 15 million tons of grain in accordance with the programmatic task set forth by President Kim Il Sung at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

We will, in the future, too, as in the past, carry out this honourable task with credit by giving powerful assistance to the countryside with all our efforts.

(To be continued)

Yankees Are Foe of Korean Reunification: S. Korean Defector

"It is out of question to reunify the country while the Americans are left in south Korea. This is proved by the recent gun-firing in Panmunjom. Yankees are the enemy of reunification and the nation." So stressed Ro Yong Sop who went to the south during the past Fatherland Liberation War and came over to the northern half of the Republic some time ago when interviewed by home and foreign reporters in Pyongyang on November 29, KCNA report from Pyongyang said on Nov. 30.

Ro Yong Sop had lived together with his wife and daughter attending a primary school in Inchon. His elder daughter was emigrated to the United States to be engaged in laundry.

He was born in Toksong-ri, Anak County, South Hwanghae Province of the northern half of the Republic. He went to the south during the past Fatherland Liberation War when he was 17, deceived by the wicked propaganda of the Yankees that they would use atomic bombs.

Explaining how he left south Korea and came over to the northern half of the Republic, he said:

"I lived for a few years in the good society of the north after liberation. This experience made me keenly feel what a wonderful society the north is when I saw with my own eyes the corruption of south Korean society.

"I didn't believe whatever anti-communist propaganda the south Korean authorities conducted slandering the north. I had longed for the northern half of the Republic, thinking that the north is the only place where I should live.

"From 1977 I had an opportunity to go abroad on my company's business. In Egypt I had a good knowledge of the development of the north."

"Through my business trip to various foreign countries, I realized myself how strong the state power of the Republic is.

"No matter what the south Korean authorities spoke about the north, I thought the state power of the northern half of the Republic is strong. In the last few years since then I had suffered agony thinking whether I should follow the north or the south.

"Mr. Choe Dok Sin and Mr. Choe Hong Hui who once held 'government' posts in the south changed their minds and visited the north. Then, why can't I? I should go to the north where there are the great President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il and a policy for the people is enforced. Thus, I firmly made up my mind.

"Under the pretext of church work I got a passport and raised travel expenses and left Kimpo Airport for foreign tour in June this year. Thus I was finally taken into the bosom of the northern half of the Republic via several countries."

South Korean defector Ro Yong Sop held an interview with home and foreign reporters in Pyongyang Nov. 29. (KCNA Radio Photo)

Referring to the contradiction-ridden south Korean society, Ro Yong Sop said:

"In a word, south Korean society can be called a society where money is everything, I think. In the south where the Yankees are acting master, only the privileged circles and money clique tailing after them are lording it over there and the contradictions between the rich and the poor are extremely acute.

"If one has money, he can become a 'national assemblymen', 'minister' or 'deputy minister' though he has no capacity. This is the reality of south Korea."

"If the irregularities and corruption are to be eliminated and the contradictions between 'the rich and the poor' to be eradicated in south Korea, the present corrupt 'regime' must be overthrown and the Chon Du Hwan dictatorial system be replaced with a democratic system."

Noting that at present the press in south Korea is nothing but a means of information for the authorities, he said:

"If the south Korean press is to fully discharge its intrinsic mission, it is necessary to restore its freedom and try to build a society of justice by representing the people's opinion and fully exposing social evils. Progressive literature and art cannot be found in south Korea."

"When I was in south Korea, the authorities advertized that Sin Sang Ok and Choe Un Hui were kidnapped by the north. But here I found that their advertisement is a whopping lie."

"They are now energetically conducting creative activities with East European countries as the theatre. It was only too just for them to defect the terrible south Korean society.

"Today literature and art in the south are in a quagmire because the south Korean authorities have trampled underfoot and stifled the patriotic traditions and culture of our nation and made the American way of life and the Japanese fashions prevalent in south Korea."

Ro Yong Sop further said:

"The 'seven-year presidential term' is a trick of Chon Du Hwan aimed at winning popularity for his long-term office.

"Chon Du Hwan stoops to any infamy to gratify his ambition for long-term office. He intends to use even the 1988 Olympiad for this purpose.

"The foreign debts of south Korea amount to 50,000 million dollars. But he is squandering billions of dollars to host the Olympic Games.

"The struggle against the Seoul Olympiad is, so to speak, a struggle against Chon Du Hwan's reseizure of power. If he continues to hatch a plot to realize his long-term office, all the people and patriotic students in the south will rise in the struggle against it."

As a man who had directly suffered from the bitterness of the division, he said, my ever growing desire is national reunification.

He said:

"The Yankees dislike more than anything else the reunification of our country. They are prejudiced against dialogue either.

"This is proved by the recent firing incident in Panmunjom.

"The Yankees are the enemy of reunification, the enemy of the nation.

"I firmly believe that no matter how desperately the Yankees and Chon Du Hwan group may hamper and obstruct reunification, they cannot put down our nation's desire for reunification, which will be realized without fail," he added.

Third Round of Pol. Ban Lift Deceptive: Pyongyang

Rodong Sinmun on Dec. 2 in a commentary revealed the hypocrisy of the third round lifting of the political ban" announced by the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan on Nov. 30.

Seoul blabbed that they wish it would be an occasion of "liquidating the old politics marred by irrationality and confusion" and of "bringing stability of politics and society to maturity," while widely propagating the current measure as a "lenient step."

Commenting these moves, the signed commentary described it as "a foolish ruse to mislead the mounting public opinion at home and abroad."

The organ of the WPK said, "As for those persons said to have been freed from the ban imposed upon them for a long period, there was no ground to apply legal sanctions against them and it was unjustifiable" for the south Korean strongman Chon Du Hwan to put them under house arrest or detain them.

"There are some 'veteran politicians' among those free from the ban", the paper said, "but Kim Yong Sam, Kim Dae Jung, Kim Jong Pil and other politicians regarded as their political adversaries are still kept in chains."

Referring to the recent announcement of "lifting of political ban" and the propaganda in favour of power, Rodong Sinmun said it is "another third-rate political drama" aimed at beautifying the dictatorship and improving its badly tarnished image.

"This farce", the commentary said, "is an absurd appeasement and deception" of the Chon junta aimed at creating a favorable climate in a bid to maintain power prior to the elections of the south Korean "national assembly" slated for early next year, by "refurbishing its image and winning public favor."

"For the present," the paper added, "it aims at lulling the fighting spirit of students".

Policeman Shoots 3 Civilians to Death

Another south Korean policeman killed three civilians, wounding others in Seoul on Nov. 30.

In 1982 a mass murder by a south Korean policeman reportedly took place at Soonnyong Village in a southern rural country of south Korea, killing 92 villagers.

Policeman U Bom Gon, perpetrator of the genocide 2 years ago, is reportedly said to have suffered from a psychosis after he had been mobilized into the Kwangju massacre to kill civilians there as a special sniper, according to an underground report from Seoul appeared on the Japanese magazine Sekai in its Oct. 1982 issue.

Earlier, another military deserters incident took place on Nov. 11, killing three civilians with rifles and holding 8 hostages in a southern city in North Cholla Province.

The successive scandalous incidents by south Korean police and the military men partly prove the corrupt constitution and anti-popular nature of the two fascist instruments of the Chon junta.

Follows a report of the recent policeman's genocide spree which appeared on the Korea Times dated Dec. 1:

"A policeman shot himself to death yesterday (Nov. 30) after killing his girlfriend and her two family members allegedly out of a grudge that they opposed to their marriage.

"In the shooting spree, a sister-in-law of Lee's girlfriend and her sister were wounded and are listed in critical condition at Korea University Hospital.

"According to neighbors, there was screaming for help soon after the sound of firing. And the three injured, including father Chong, were seen limping out of the house. He died later in the hospital.

"They were soon taken to the hospital with the help of policemen and civilian guards who rushed to the

(Continued on page 5)

Kim Dae Jung Reconfirms Return

South Korean opposition leader Kim Dae Jung on Dec. 4 reconfirmed his planned return to Seoul in January or February though the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan have threatened to put the 1971 presidential candidate back in jail should he ever to do so, a Kyodo report from Los Angeles said.

Kim was quoted by Kyodo as saying at a Los Angeles hotel to reporters that "My life has been in danger at all times."

He also said he will return to Seoul for talks with the "government" of Chon Du Hwan on ways to ensure freedom of speech and fair elections.

Earlier, the ex-presidential candidate in his speech at a farewell party held at a hotel in New York on Dec. 2 appealed to the south Korean dictator and two other political leaders, now defunct opposition NDP president Kim Yong Sam and former "prime minister" Kim Jong Pil, to accept "4-party talks" between them, said the Mainichi Shimbun on Dec. 4.

At Kim's farewell party, participated by some 3,000 Korean citizens there and other American figures, brother of former Senator Benigno Aquino, Agapto Aquino encouraged Kim, saying that he paid high tribute to his courageous decision to return home and wholeheartedly supported him, wishing not to encounter the same destiny as his elder brother.

Kim Dae Jung finally said, "I have been said to be the second Aquino, if I return. I, however, return home with my lovely wife for democratization and justice, as well as freedom of the motherland."

Stormy applause followed.

Kim Dae Jung shakes hands with younger brother of former Senator Benigno Aquino, by whom the former was encouraged and supported to return home at Kim's farewell party held in New York on Dec. 2. (Photo from the Mainichi Shimbun dated Dec. 4.)

2/3 Univ. Graduates To Have No Job

The south Korean paper Chungang Ilbo carried on Nov. 12 an editorial entitled "An Age of Job Shortage", describing a serious state of the south Korean economy.

"Job shortage is posed as a serious problem to highly educated people", said the paper.

Analyzing the cause of job shortage attributing it to no temporary cause due to inflation, the editorial finds its real reason in a structural imbalance of employment in south Korea.

The number of graduates from universities next year is expected to reach nearly 150,000, as compared with 22,000 20 years ago, the paper noted.

"This increase in university graduates", the paper said, "is due to a graduate quota system enforced 4 years ago, which raised the upper limit of university graduates to 187,000."

The paper continued, "The sevenfold increase in university graduates in the past 20 years is a decisive factor for the imbalance in the labour market."

The editorial noted that the growth rate of employment has been relatively slow and has risen only 4-fold during the past 20 years.

The paper said, "It is clear that the job picture will be even more serious, unless the supply of new labour power is reduced."

The Chungang Ilbo said, "College and high school graduates are no exception to this situation."

"In the case of college graduates, out of 67,000 job seekers only 6.7% or some 2,500 are expected to get jobs, while out of 140,000 applicants only 3.2% or some 44,000 high school graduates are estimated to have jobs", the paper added.

South Korean Economy

Growth Slows to 4.7% in 3rd Quarter

South Korea's economic growth slowed to 4.7% in real terms in the third quarter of this year to make growth in the first nine months of the year stand at 7.1 percent, statistics shown in Seoul said on Nov. 17.

The Bank of Korea, the south Korean central bank, said that during the July-Sept. period the agriculture-fishery sector shrank by 6.1 percent, which was the main reason for the slowdown of economic expansion in the third quarter.

Jobless Figures "Too Low"

South Korea's unemployment is far more serious than the rosy 3.2 percent unemployment rate the "government" announced for September, said AFP report from Seoul quoting analysts there on Nov. 19.

"Press reports in Seoul quoting analysts said the 3.2 percent figure was calculated on the basis that anyone who worked more than one hour a week was employed," AFP said.

According to the report, south Korean official figures said, of the south Koreans' 15,247,000 employed, 0.6 percent worked less than 18 hours a week, while 6.0 percent worked 18 to 36 hours a week.

This means that about one million people, or about 6.6 percent of the employed, are actually "underemployed," it said.

Adding to the problem is this year's 15,000 university graduates, of whom only 50,000 were absorbed by the industrial and business firms, the report said, quoting the analysists.

South Korea needs to create 400,000 new jobs annually because of the current population increase, but industry is unable to invest the needed $25 billion each year for that purposed. AFP report said.

However, 9.5 percent of all workers are still making less than 100,000 won ($125) a month, the same report added.

Meanwhile, the "National Tax Office" of south Korea said there are about 6,000 people in south Korea who have no fixed jobs but are very well-off, according to AFP.

Of them, 2,000 were recently slapped with a bill for 50 billion won ($62 million) in back taxes for failing to report their earnings made through real estate speculation, usury or undeclared inheritances, the report said.

These jobless rich are normally caught by tax agents for driving an expensive car and going to golf courses during weekdays, the report said quoting an announcement of the south Korean "tax office."

Search for Late-Year Borrowings

South Korea is seeking more than $330 million of fresh late-year borrowings in far-flung financial markets, the Asian Wall Street Journal reported from Hong Kong on Nov. 19.

South Korea's search for funds is aimed beyond conventional dollar-denominated loans because many foreign creditor banks are near their 1984 dollar lending limits, making such loans difficult to arrange, the paper said.

"South Korea relies heavily on foreign borrowing to finance economic development and repay maturing debt. Figure compiled by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York show that south Korea is Asia's heaviest user of international bank loans. Such loans provided $2.5 billion for south Korea during the first eight months of 1984, compared with $1.3 billion for Indonesia, the second-heaviest user, during the same period, the figures show," the Hong Kong-based paper said.

Weinberger Utters Increasing Mil. Aid to S. Korea

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger on Nov. 28 declared an increase in military aid to south Korea again at the National Press Club in Washington, according to Japanese radio NHK.

He stated that the United States would make every military effort if necessary, touching upon the situation prevailing on the Korean Peninsula, particularly after the murderous outrage of the U.S. and the south Koreans against guard personnel of the KPA in the Panmunjom conference room area.

In connection with Weinberger's comment in Washington, the DPRK's official news agency said, "This is a provocative balderdash aimed to lay a bigger obstacle in the way of the new north-south dialogue." The KCNA report further said that his comment is "disclosing the invariable aggressive designs" of the U.S. on Korea.

The report further said the "provocative utterances" made by the American "warmaniac" against the DPRK is like "A thief calling other thief".

It said that the United States is wrecking the atmosphere of north-south dialogue, aggravating the situation in Korea and instigating the south Koreans to a new war.

(Continued from page 4)

scene upon neighbor's report.

"Patrolman Lee killed himself in a room by firing two shots in the neck and chest at a time. Beside him lay two pistols, .38 and .45 revolvers and three empty cartridges.

"Lee's love Miss Chong Ae-son was killed in the other room and her uncle Chin-u was found dead with his chest bleeding in another room.

"Patrolman Lee was a guard assigned to the second 'government' building in Kwachon, south of Seoul.

"According to Lee's colleague, Lee carried the two pistols out of the police armory. He was off duty at the time."

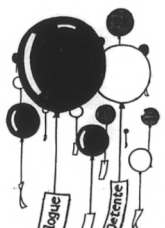
New Police Station To Be Set Up

The junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan plans to set up the Socho Police Station in western part of Kangnam District, Seoul, by spending million 2,830 won in a bid to strengthen control and suppression of the people calling for the democratization of society, according to a radio report from Seoul.

South Korean police, ill-famed as "violent police" among the people functions as suppressive tools.

This brings the total number of police stations to 24 in Seoul with 17 districts at present.

S. Korea's '85 Defence Budget



By Chae Jun

The south Korean budget bill for 1985 got through the "national assembly" with 3,825.8 billion won (roughly $4 billion), or some 33.6% of the total budget allocated for defence expenditure which represents an increase of 10.8 percent over this year's 3,451.6 billion won.

What on earth is the south Korean junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan seeking for with this jumping defence spending in time with the north-south dialogue which is under way thanks to an initiative of Pyongyang's offer of huge amount of relief goods for south Korean flood sufferers?

BRIEF NEWS FROM SOUTH KOREA

Five-Year-Old Boy Kidnapped

A five-year-old boy was kidnapped in Puchon, Kyonggi Province on Nov. 24, according to south Korean newspapers.

The papers quoted the south Korean police as saying:

A man in his 20s suspected of having abducted the kid telephoned his home on several occasions since the day after the kidnapping, demanding 800,000 won ($970) in random.

South Korea's increasing crime rate has already catched the level of the "developed" countries in the recent years.

Repression of Students To Be Intensified

The Chon Du Hwan junta on Nov. 30 made public its intention to intensify suppression of students, declaring "a check of illegal extracurricular activities" of students around the winter vacation, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The "social purity committee" established inside the "government" to control dissident activities, set the period from Dec. 10 to Feb. 26 next year as a "period of wholesale checkup" and decided to check the students' activities.

Recruit of "Civilian Defence Corps"

The period from Dec. 1 to 20 was set as a "period of recruiting new members of the Civilian Defence Corps" for 1985 and have been working round the clock to recruit them, according to a radio report from Seoul.

People from 17 to 50 in age are defined as liable to be enlisted in the "Civilian Defence Corps," a civilian military organization involving 4.4 million personnel at present.

If they fail to report themselves in that period, they would be sentenced to imprisonment and fine.

Expelled Journalists Demand Reinstatement

The Association of (south) Korean Journalists dismissed in 1980 issued a statement calling for the reinstatement of journalists who had been expelled from press organs by the Chon junta at that time, the Sinhan Minbo, a Korean paper in the U.S. said on Nov. 8.

The statement said in part: It has been advertised that the problem of reinstatement of dismissed journalists has already been settled by press organs concerned. This is nothing but a lie invented by the "government." The dismissed journalists should be reinstated to their original status, their due rights.

Paper Requests Measures for "Dying" Private Schools

South Korean private schools are in a dying condition due to a serious financial crisis, said a newspaper published in Seoul.

Taxes, including "defence tax", "corporation tax", income tax, collected from private schools in three years by the end of last year amounted to 7,041,860,000 won.

Those three taxes which hold a big portion in total taxes increased year after year to surpass the tax payability of private schools, aggravating their financial condition, the paper said.

Korean High School Students Call for Discontinuation of Fingerprinting to Kanagawa Governor

A group of Korean high school students Nov. 27 visited Gov. Nagasu Kazuji, in the Kanagawa Prefecture Office of Kanagawa to call for the fundamental revision of Alien Registation Law.

The leader of the students, Miss Pak Min Ok read a statement "A Request by Korean Young People Who Will Be 16-Year-Old in the Next Year." The statement said that fingerprinting is used for criminal investigation, so there are no reasons for them at all to be fingerprinted as they abide by Japanese law.

And in the statement the visiting Korean high school students demanded strongly the discontinuation of fingerprinting and the obligation to carry Alien Registration Certificate all the time.

The students made a similar request when they visited the Kawasaki Ward Office of Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture on Nov. 26.

Next year is a time major for most of Koreans to have their Alien Registration Certificate renewed.

An estimated 30,000 Korean residents are living in Kanagawa Prefecture, and any of them 17,000 will be renewing their Alien Registration Certificate next year including 667 children making the first application in their life as they are 16 years or more.

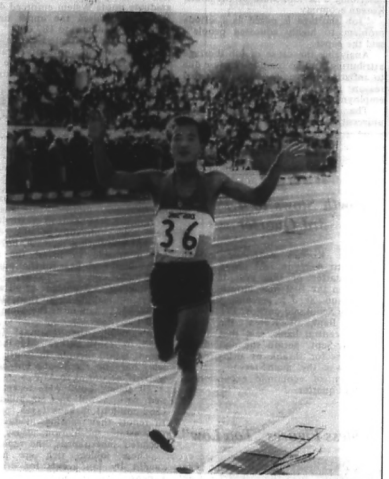
The students also handed the ward authorities 114 signatures of Korean youngs living in Kanagawa Prefecture.

Gov. Nagasu quoted as saying that he would make efforts for the betterment of the law as governor.

Any Korean youth here, who reach the age of 16 should experience physical pain and uneasiness because they have to undergo a humiliating process of having their fingerprints taken, as if they were political or confirmed criminals.

On behalf of the students of the Kanagawa Korean High School, Ms. Pak Min Ok read a statement before Mr. Nagasu Kazuji, Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture.

DPRK Wins the 4th at Fukuoka Int'l Marathon



Li Jong Hyong, 28 became the DPRK's new marathon hero by finishing fourth with a time of 2:11, 34 in the 19th Fukuoka International Marathon on Dec. 2.

Keeping pace with the other front-running competitors, he placed 5th at the 30 km point and 4th at 35 km point. Among the foreign runners were from Mexico, France, south Africa, the USSR, Italy, U.S.,UK, and Colombia.

In the post-race interview, he said he was strongly encouraged by the cheers of fellow compatriots and expressed thanks for it.

Mr. Takahashi Susumu, marathon committee member of Japanese field said, "I have followed him for two years since the Beijing Marathon. I am sure he could be one of the leading runners in the world."

Korean Girl Comes in Second at Music Competition

Rim Yong Hwa, 9th grader at Gifu Junior High School student were among the runners-up of the violin part of the junior high school division in the Nagoya contest (Aichi, Mie, Gifu prefectures) of the 38th All-Japan Student Music Competition.

The Regional Competitions held at 4 places throughout Japan are authorized as a national competition, and contestants passed preliminaries displays their high level of technique respectively in the piano, violin part.

Miss Rim, who has been playing the violin since 3 years old, was cited for her rich emotion and full-fledged technique.

As already reported, (Dec. 1 issue). 2 Korean students including Miss Rim won their feats respectively in their regional All-Japan Student Music Competition here.

Miss Rim Yong Hwa

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (Oct. 8-19)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Oct. 8

* A party and government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Ali Nasser Mohamed, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PDRY.

* Ho Nam Gi, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean Literary Men and Artists in Japan.

Oct. 9

* A delegation of the Social Action Party of Thailand headed by Thongyod Chittaveera, deputy leader of the Party.

* A delegation of party workers of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party headed by Barabasi Janos, vice-Director of a department of the Central Committee of the party.

* A delegation of journalists of the Hungarian People's Army headed by Szepesi Ferenc, Editor-in-Chief of the Hungarian People's Army newspaper "Nephadsereg".

* A delegation of the Union of the Artists of the USSR headed by its Scretary R.I. Vardzigulyants, V.A. Moev, Chief Secretary of the Soviet paper "Literaturnaya Gazeta".

* A delegation for the study of the Juche idea in Morogoro Province, Tanzania, headed by C. M. Mzindakaya, Regional Commissioner of the province.

* A government trade delegation of Romania headed by Paula Preoteasa, vice-Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

* A delegation of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship and the Japan-Korea Fisheries Council headed by Yoichi Tani, Acting Chairman of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship.

* A delegation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) headed by Ishibashi, Misao Chairman of the Shimane Prefectural Council of Trade Unions of Japan.

* A delegation of the Council of Local Industrial Unions of Sohyo, Japan headed by Kunji Tabuchi, vice-Chairman of the Sohyo and Chairman of the Council of Local Insustrial Unions.

* A delegation of the Chiba Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party headed by its Chairman Shunyo Wataraı.

* A delegation of the American Ecumenical Religions headed by Rose Franklin.

* Hong Yong Sam, a U.S. resident.

Oct. 11

* A group of Koreams in Japan headed by Kim Hak Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan for expressing thanks.

* A soccer team of Koreans in Japan.

* A delegation of the Niigata, Japan, Prefectural Association for Helping in the Repatriation of Koreans in Japan headed by its Chairman Kobayashi Rikijo

* G.S. Gouri, Director of the Division of Industrial Studies of the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development.

Oct. 12

* A delegation of the Association of Polish Architects headed by its President Zbigniew Zawistowski.

* Mohie Eldin Sousef Elattar, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to Korea.

* Jes Lunde, Member of the Parliament from the Socialist People's Party of Denmark.

* A delegation of the State Bureau for Travel and Tourism of China headed by its Director Han Kehua.

* A Greek political and economic trade delegation headed by Gerasimos Bristogiannis.

* A delegation of Kyoto citizens for Japan-Korea friendship headed by Azuma Okuda, Honorary Professor and former President of Kyoto University of Japan.

* Juhdi Noureddin, Director of the Jordanian magazine "Jordan Agriculture".

Oct. 13

* A government trade delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic headed by vice-Minister Herkner Otto.

* A government forestry delegation of the Soviet Union headed by Savchenko Nikolai Sidorovichi, vice-Minister of Forestry, Pulp, Paper-Making and Timber Processing Industry of the Soviet Union.

* A Polish higher education delegation headed by Benon Misikewicz, Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technique of Poland.

* A Soviet Fisheries Ministry delegation headed by vice-Minister A.N. Gulichenko.

(Continued on page 7)

Exodus to DPRK Marks 25th Anniversary

The repatriation of Koreans in Japan to the DPRK, which marks the 25th anniversary in Dec. 14 this year.

The repatriation meant a mass movement of Koreans from capitalist Japan, the empire as an economic animal, to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, then called a country of Chollima (legendary flying horse), not to south Korea or to the United States.

Most of the Korean returnees are from south Korea as the other Koreans in Japan are.

It might be no wonder if they had decided to return to south Korea. South Korea is an antithesis to the DPRK, while Tokyo refused to recognize presence of a soverign government in Pyongyang.

Given such realities, the mass movement for repatriation of Koreans dealt a telling blow at the policy of the south Korea, Japan or American authorities.

The repatriation represented a clear choice by the overseas Korean of the socialist DPRK led by President Kim Il Sung as their sole homeland.

Korea was kept under a harsh colonial rule of Japan from 1910-1945. Most of 700,000 Korean residents living here today are people who were brought to Japan by the Japanese colonialist for forced labour and forced conscription, and are offsprings.

During the last world war, as many as 2.5 million Koreans were in Japan. After WWII, Koreans in Japan became citizens of a soverign state as a result of the Japanese defeat in the war and with foundation of the DPRK on Sep. 9, 1948.

DPRK became a source of hope and warm bosom of mother for the Koreans here who were discriminated and maltreated. In 1958, Koreans in Kawasaki city next to Tokyo sent a letter to President Kim Il Sung, in which they expressed their desire to go back to their homeland.

Thus, the repatriation movement came into being. President Kim Il Sung said: Korean nationals in Japan have a just right to return home, and to lead a happy life with people in DPRK. The DPRK Government will guarantee all the conditions needed for their new life and we regard it as a sacred national duty.

In Sep. 1958, the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK announced in its statement that it was ready to accept its compatriots in Japan who hope of returning home, and called on the Japanese government to take responsible measures to enable them to be repatriated home in light of their special historical background, and repeated it in Dec.

Japanese people from various strata expressed supranational support to the repatriation movement.

Bilateral working-level meetings of the two Red Cross Societies, were opened in Geneva from April to June, in 1959.

On June 24, 1959, DPRK and the Japanese Red Gross societies reached an agreement which was formally concluded in Calcutta, India on August, 13 as a result of marathon negotiations.

On Dec. 12, 1959, the first repatriation ship, left Niigata port to the DPRK to what was haild as "great migration from capitalism to socialism".

As of today, repatriation ships have shuttled between Japan and DPRK 187 times, with about 100,000 returnees aboard.

A number of returnees are in their full blast as members of Workers' Party of Korea, and deputies of government organs, labour heroes, professors, engineers, and sportsmen.

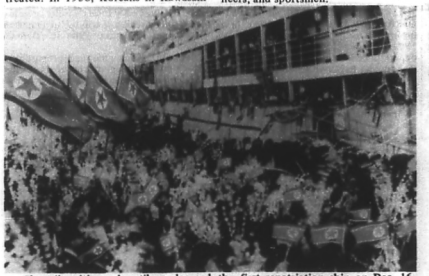
Miss Chon Chong Mi, an opera singer of the Pipada Opera Troupe when in Japan, hoping to be a musician, saw the performance of the Pyongyang Mansude Art Trosupe, which firmed her decision to be a musician in her homeland.

In 1973, she found herself aboard a repatriation ship and, on return home, she was enrolled at the vocal music course of Pyongyang Musical College. After graduation from college, she joined the Pipada Opera Troupe. This opera troupe, is one of the most prestigious opera troupes in the DPRK.

Mr. Kim An Hong, (third from left) 44, professor at Pyongyang Gymnastic College, was repatriated home from Japan at the age of 20, 1960.

While in Japan, a son of poor laborer, Mr. Kim had never dreamed of becoming judo expert. He had not received proper judo training.

After returning to the fatherland, he wanted to learn judo and take intensive judo lessons. He won the 80kg category of the International Judo Contest held in Indonesia in 1963. In 1969, he became an honorable merited athlete following several wins in the international competitions. Now, he is engaged in training his successors at the gymnastic college.



Chongjin citizens heartily welcomed the first repatriation ship on Dec. 16, 1959.

(Continued from page 6)

* The government delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by Georgi Karamanev, vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Consumer Goods Production and Commerce.
* A Polish journalists delegation.
* A GDR artists delegation.

Oct. 16

* A government trade delegation of India headed by Anand Sarup, Additional Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce of India.
* A delegation of the Chinese journal "Red Flag" headed by Editor-in-Chief Xiong Fu.
* A delegation of the Gunma Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Deputy Executive Chairman Kihei Takahashi.
* A delegation of the Japan-Korea Society for Cultural Exchange.
* A delegation of the Confederation of the Journalist and Provincial Journalist Association of Thailand headed by Chalio Chongchaloen, vice-President of the Confederation of the Journalist and President of the Provincial Journalist Association.
* Dr. H.L. Teller, UNESCO Permanent Representative in China.

Oct. 19

* A delegation of the National Revolutionary Council of Burkina-Faso, Blaise Compaore, Minister of State Delegate of the Presidency and in charge of Justice.
* An Addis Ababa City friendship delegation of Socialist Ethiopia headed by Zewde Teklu, Chairman of the City Council and Mayor of Addis Ababa, Socialist Ethiopia.
* A delegation of the Chinese Dancers' Association headed by vice-President Chen Jinqing.
* A Chinese youth and children's scientific and technical education inspecting group headed by Xiao Penglin, Chief of the Dissemination Section of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association.

(KCNA)

Sports

Acrobats

Acrobats of the DPRK rewon the title for "Aerial Flight on a Swing" and carried off a cup and six golden medals in the 9th International Circus Championships held in London November 27.

In their performance of "Aerial Flight on a Swing" People's Artist Choe Bok Nam and merited artists Ho Gon Ho, Kim Sang Nam and Kang Ho Uk and artists Sin Bok Sun and Kim Jong Nam defeated Mexico, two time title holder, 94:72, again emerging a world champion.

DPRK acrobats had defeated the U.S. rivals in the "Aerial Flight on a Swing" during the 8th International Circus Championships held in London last year to win the championship.

Boxing

DPRK Boxers Kim Chang Rim and Min Nam Hyon won golden medals and trophy cups in the 28th "Golden Glove" Cup International Boxing Tournament held in Yugoslavia from November 26 to 29.

Kim Chang Rim defeated the Cuban boxer 4-1 and Min Nam Hyon the Soviet rival 5-0 respectively in the finals of 48 and 60 kg category.

Li Gyong Nam placed second in the 51 kg category and Li Myong Il and Kim Myong Chon third in the 54 and 57 kg category.

A technical prize was conferred upon Kim Chang Rim in the name of the tournament at the closing ceremony.

Reagan's Re-election and His Strategy to Put Asia and Pacific On the Front Burner

By Li Gyo Sun
Special to The People's Korea

(Continued from the previous issue)

Secondly, the region is also an important area for the political and military interests of the United States.

In the past, the United States suffered major setbacks in the region as dramatized by the Korean and Vietnam wars.

It also schemed to form a NEATO (Northeast Asia Treaty Organization), a SEATO (Southeast Asia Treaty Organization) and an ASPAC (Asan and Pacific Council), but all in vain.

The Americans are afraid of losing influence over the nations of the area.

They cite what they call upgraded Soviet military presence in the area as an excuse for beefing up U.S. forces there. Though the Americans say that the Soviet Union has upset the balance in the Pacific, they are in a better position inthe region against the Soviet Union. The so-called Soviet threat is nothing but an excuse for building up overall U.S. military power in that part of the world.

The political climate of the region has changed a lot in the past decades. New developments have occurred in relations between the United States and China and between China and Japan. Political, economic and military cooperation between these three countries have been strengthened than ever before.

The Americans think that China can play a very important part in their strategy against the Soviet Union.

The proposed plan for a Pacific basin community reflects their intention to bring China into the U.S. security picture in the Asia-Pacific region.

4) Northeast Asia Holds the Key

Northeast Asia holds the key to Reagan's strategy which aims at putting Asia and the Pacific on the front burner. The United States plans to use Japan and south Korea effectively in case of contingency in the Far East. Japan with strong economic power is beginning to move toward militarism. South Korea is a client country of the United States.

Historically, the Americans regarded Japan as "the heart" of the Far East as seen in remarks by American offical. Dulles once said something to the effect that the United States could not maintain its position in the Far East unless Japan takes side with the United States. He also said that Japan's arms buildup would help south Korea and Taiwan make effective use of their military power.

(Continued from page 1)

on October 18 that would support the proposal on moving the venue and declared that his country is ready to offer Belgrade as a site and has ample conditions.

Antonin Himl, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Physical Culture, in his recent interview with a CTK reporter rejected the Seoul Olympiad. He said that it was a mistake to have designated Seoul as the venue of Olympiad and this decision would surely cause another troubles in the Olympic movement as a whole.

Marian Renke, Chairman of the Polish General Committee of Physical Culture and Sports, at a press conference held toward the end of October demanded that the venue of the 1988 Olympic Games be moved to another place from Seoul.

He continued that the place fraught with so great danger of political conflicts cannot be chosen as a venue of the Olympiad.

Ralijaona Edmond, Chairman of the Malagasy Olympic Committee, in his interview with the correspondent of the KCNA in Antananarivo on October 31, said Seoul is unfit for the site of the 1988 Olympic Games. He demanded that the venue of the 1988 Olympic Games must be moved from politically unstable Seoul to other place to save the destiny of the Olympic Games with a long history and promote the friendship and solidarity among the world's people.

Erasto Zambi, General Secretary of the Tanzanian Olympic Committee, in his interview with the KCNA correspondent in Tanzania on October 30 held that the venue of the 1980 Olympiad should be moved from Seoul to other proper place.

The November 8 issue of the Syrian Government organ "Tishurin", the Lebanese Al Sharq on Nov. 6, the Ugandan paper "Uganda Times" on Oct. 26, the Libyan paper "Jamahiriya Mail" on Oct. 27, the Tanzanian paper "Daily News" on Oct. 10, the Indian paper "Makttiuddha" on Oct. 27, the Finnish paper "Helsingin Sanomat" on Oct. 23 and the Soviet paper "Izvestia" on Oct. 21, carried articles that Seoul was unfit for 1988 Olympiad and another place should be chosen for it.

The Editor-in-Chief of the Indian paper "Makttiuddha" on Oct. 27 said in his paper: "It is well known a fact that south Korea is a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists where a truculent fascist dictator lords it over and human rights are savagely violated. For this reason, broad public opinion today strongly holds that Seoul is not a proper place for the 1988 Olympiad and, accordingly, another place should be chosen for it."

To rule the Asia-Pacific region, it was necessary for the United States, first of all, to run Japan. For that purpose, it had to tighten its grip on south Korea, a shield for Japan.

This is the basis of United States' Asian strategy.

This U.S. Asian strategy is reflected in the facts that Japan and south Korea reached a "Treaty on Basic Relations between Japan and the Republic of Korea" through a series of Seoul-Tokyo talks and that Japan emerged as a major ally of the United States and south Korea as a complete colony of the United States and that the United States seeks to form a tripartite military alliance between Washington, Tokyo and Seoul.

There is one question here. There are legal grounds for military cooperation between Tokyo and Washington and between Seoul and Washington. But, there is no military treaty between Tokyo and Seoul. We should therefore keep a strict watch on moves for the projected Washington-Tokyo-Seoul three-way military alliance.

The United States stations some 40,000 troops in south Korea, holding the prerogative of command over the 700,000-strong south Korean armed forces. The United States has placed some 1,000 nuclear weapons and delivery systems for them in south Korea. It plans to deploy neutron weapons called the devil's weapon, and cruise missiles there.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises and other provocative military exercises aimed at attacking the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are staged annually in south Korea.

South Korea has been turned into a nuclear forward base of the United States to make a preemptive attack on Pyongyang.

5) Details of Three-Way Military Alliance

It is said the security relations between Washington and Tokyo stipulated by the "Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between Japan and the United States" have been changed since the November 1978 guidelines for mutual defense cooperation.

The Japanese ruling circles, in defiance of the growing opposition of the Japanese public, the peace constitution and the three principles of non-nuclearization, are pushing ahead with a plan for joint operations in case of contingency in the Far East. An overseas dispatch of Japan's Self-Defense Forces is included in the plan for U.S.-Japan joint operation. This is the primary reason why they (Japanese ruling circles) want to revise the present constitution.

Japan's leading daily The Asahi Shimbun reported that the final draft of a Japan-U.S. joint operation plan to cope with a Far Eastern contingency has been prepared for signing by the two sides. **(The Asahi Shimbun, Nov. 20, 1984)**

Quoting uniformed officers of the Defence Agency, the leading daily reported that the U.S. Forces in Japan have been studying plans for joint operations in three cases--since the Japanese Cabinet and National Defense Council approved the "guidelines for Japan-U.S. defence cooperation" in November 1978.

Japan is moving toward a military power with the 8th strongest armed forces in the world, the most powerful in Asia. The United States stations about 50,000 U.S. servicemen in Japan and there are many U.S. bases there. It is an open secret that the Americans have placed nuclear weapons in some of the U.S. bases in Japan. It is also said U.S. ships with nuclear weapons have made frequent visits to Japanese ports.

It is said the Japanese call "an emergency in the Far East" means an emergency on the Korean Peninsula. The joint operation plan has been prepared on the supposition that a war may break out on the Korean Peninsula. There is an argument that the Self-Defence Forces are acting according to U.S. strategy against the Soviet Union. That argument is true in a way. But the Self-Defence Forces pay more attention to the Korean Peninsula rather than to the Soviet Union. Strengthened military ties between Tokyo and Seoul and frequent visits of senior military officers between the two countries show that Tokyo takes the Korean Peninsula into consideration in mapping out her overall military policy.

Today, military cooperation between Washington, Tokyo and Seoul is promoted in all military fields such as weapons, bullets, communications and military services. The U.S.-"ROK" combined forces command may become a "U.S.-Japan-'ROK' combined forces command" in case of Korean contingency and the "three-way combined forces command" will direct all the operations by U.S., Japan and south Korean forces in an integrated way.

Implications are that Japan is now involved in the Korean Peninsula and that a three-way military alliance has been almost completed.

3. Explosive Korean Peninsula

The United States has staged military exercises in south Korea on the pretext of the "military threat from south Korea." The Americans have been hard at work in preparing plans to attack the DPRK which include a "9-day war," "3-day war" and "a three-arrow plan." The three-arrow plan was prepared by both American and Japanese planners.

Last year, a Pentagon official unformally disclosed that the Pentagon completed an operational plan for a Korean war.

The Pentagon, according to the plan, divided a possible Korean war into three phases. The start of the war is the first stage. In the second stage, U.S. forces in south Korea and Okinawa and Japan's Self-Defence Forces would join the war. And in the third phase, forces from the continental United States, China, the Soviet Union, Japan and ASEAN nations would be thrown into the conflict.

"The operational plan for a Korean war" is based on the supposition that a possible conflict on the Korean Peninsula will expand into a Asian and world war and will inevitably invite the participation of Japan's Self-Defence Forces.

Elsewhere, Reagan's "simultaneous multi-response strategy" calls for an American strike on the DPRK when the Soviet Union makes a thrust into the Middle East. This was disclosed when the UPI revealed a top-secret Pentagon document, "Fiscal 1984-88 Defence Guidance" last year.

The Defence guidance prepared by the Pentagon suggests that if the United States is involved in a warlike conflict in the Soviet Union in the Middle East, the United States would attack north Korea 16 days after the American-Soviet conflict.

This means that the United States can start a war in Korea whenever the United States government thinks the military situation requires it.

The Korean Peninsula is the most dangerous flash point of war in view of not only internal factors but also external factors such as the international situation and American strategy against the Asians.

There have been an unprecedented thaws between Pyongyang and Seoul in recent months. It is true that north-south contacts will serve to reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula. But we cannot say that the threat of nuclear war in Korea will disappear through one or two contacts.

The threat of war in Korea exists until the United States accepts the proposed three-way talks and reaches a peace agreement with the DPRK and until a series of tension-reducing measures are taken. **(End)**

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